

ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN CODE-MIXING IN NOVEL
“MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE”
(A SOSIOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE)



PUBLICATION ARTICLE

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in Department of English

by:

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SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA

2016

APPROVAL

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ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN CODE-MIXING IN NOVEL
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SOCIOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE)

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Surakarta, July 2016

The researcher,




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ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN CODE-MIXING IN NOVEL “MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE” (A SOCIOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE)

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe campur kode dalam novel “*Marriage of Convenience*” dan untuk (2) menjelaskan alasan penggunaan campur kode dalam novel “*Marriage of Convenience*”. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Obyek penelitian ini adalah campur kode yang ditemukan dalam novel “*Marriage of Convenience*”. Data dari penelitian ini adalah kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang mengandung campur kode bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia dalam novel “*Marriage of Convenience*”. Peneliti menggunakan metode dokumentasi untuk mengumpulkan data kemudian memberikan kode pada campur kode yang ditemukan dalam novel “*Marriage of Convenience*”. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pertama, terdapat 670 data, 426 data atau 63,58% termasuk dalam *insertion*, 227 data atau 33,88% termasuk dalam *alternation*, dan 17 data atau 2,54% termasuk dalam *congruent lexicalization*. Dalam kategori *insertion*, terdapat empat tipe yaitu 241 data termasuk dalam *insertion of word*, 23 data termasuk dalam *insertion of hybrid*, 6 data termasuk dalam *insertion of word reduplication*, dan 156 data termasuk dalam *insertion of phrases*. Dalam kategori *alternation*, terdapat dua tipe yaitu 3 data termasuk dalam *alternation of clause* dan 224 data termasuk dalam *alternation of sentence*. Tipe campur kode dengan jumlah terbanyak yang peneliti temukan dalam novel “*Marriage of Convenience*” adalah *insertion* (63,58%). Hasil kedua menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 57 data atau 8,51% termasuk dalam *need filling motive* dan 613 data atau 91,49% termasuk dalam *prestige filling motive*. Alasan penggunaan campur kode dengan jumlah terbanyak yang peneliti temukan dalam novel “*Marriage of Convenience*” adalah *prestige filling motive* (91,49%). Data dianalisis menggunakan teori Muysken untuk tipe campur kode dan teori Hockett untuk alasan penggunaan campur kode.

Kata kunci: tipe campur kode, alasan penggunaan campur kode, novel *Marriage of Convenience*.

Abstracts

This research aims to 1) identifying the types of code mixing in novel “*Marriage of Convenience*” and 2) explaining the motives of using code mixing in novel “*Marriage of Convenience*”. The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative as the type of the research. The object of the study is code mixing found in *Marriage of Convenience* novel. The data of this research are word, phrases, and sentences that containing code mixing of English and Indonesian in *Marriage of Convenience* novel. The researcher uses documentation to collect the data then coding the code mixing found in *Marriage of Convenience* novel. The results show that first there are 670 data, 426 data or 63.58% belonging to *insertion*, 227 data or 33.88% belonging to *alternation*, and 17 data or 2.54% belonging to *congruent lexicalization*. On the category of *insertion*, there are four types of *insertion* such as 241 data belonging to *insertion of word*, 23 data belong to *insertion of hybrid*, 6 data belong to *insertion of word reduplication*, and 156 data belonging to *insertion of phrases*. On the category of *alternation*, there are two types of *alternation* such as 3 data belonging to *alternation of clause* and 224 data belonging to *alternation of sentence*. The

majority of the type of code mixing that the researcher found in Marriage of Convenience novel is insertion (63.58%). The second results show that there are 57 data or 8.51% belonging to need filling motive and 613 data or 91.49% belonging to prestige filling motive. The majority of motive of using code mixing that the researcher found is prestige filling motive (91.49%). The data are analyzed by using Muysken's theory for the types of code mixing and Hockett's theory for the motives of using code mixing.

Keywords: types of code mixing, motives of using code mixing, Marriage of Convenience novel.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, people do not only speak in one language but also mix their language. People develop their knowledge and ability in second language. People can speak using two or more languages in a time. In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for the people to be in a situation where a choice between two or more codes has to be made. To a bilingual or multilingual, although choosing a code is one of the routines, the skill in deciding which code should be chosen still needs developing. Monolinguals face different situation of code-choosing. They sometimes come to a state where they can choose to speak a variety of the language instead of the others (Jendra, 2010: 70). Hudson (Wardhaugh, 1998: 13) states that sociolinguistics is the study of the language in relation society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language.

Indonesians are bilinguals who often mix their language in their daily communication. For example, Indonesian speaks Javanese as mother language, Indonesian language as nation language and English as international language. These are known as code mixing. Code mixing is mixing two or more languages in speech. Wardhaugh (1998: 103) argues that code-mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance.

Nowadays, the number of using code mixing in Indonesia is increasing. People are easy to mix their language depend on their need and want. Sometimes people use code mixing because they would like to show their background and to attract other people. The phenomenon of code mixing can be found in media as magazine, novel, newspaper, movie, radio broadcast, social media etc. It is an interesting phenomenon in Indonesia today particularly the use of English Indonesian code mixing in the novel. The researcher would like to analyze this phenomenon in one of written works, it is a novel which written by Shanti. The researcher knows that the novel is one of many written works that exist in the world which make the researcher interested in analyzing the novel.

In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for the people to be in a situation where a choice between two or more codes has to be made. To a bilingual or multilingual, although choosing a code is one of the routines, the skill in deciding which code should be chosen still needs developing. Monolinguals face different situation of code-choosing. They sometimes come to a state where they can choose to speak a variety of the language instead of the others (Jendra, 2010: 70)

Code mixing is the use of lexical items and grammatical features between two languages that appear in one sentence (Muysken, 2000: 1). According to Muysken (2000: 3) there are three types of code mixing as follows: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Code mixing has two motivations there are need filling motive and prestige feeling motive (Charles Hockett, 1958: 404).

Hymes (Wardhaugh, 1998: 242-244) has proposed an ethnographic framework which takes into account the various factors that are involved in speaking. Ethnography of a communicative event is a description of all the factors that are relevant in understanding how that particular communicative event achieves its objectives. For convenience, Hymes uses the word SPEAKING as an acronym for the various factors he deems to be relevant.

S stands for Setting and Scene, P stands for Participants, E stands for Ends, A stands for Act sequence, K stands for Key, I stands for Instrumentalities, N stands for Norms of interaction and interpretation, and G stands for Genre. Hymes offers that SPEAKING formula is a very necessary reminder that talk is a complex activity, and that any particular bit of talk is actually a piece of 'skilled work'.

The objectives of study are to identify the types of code mixing in novel "Marriage of Convenience" and to explain the motives of using code mixing in novel "Marriage of Convenience".

The previous study shows that the writer's research paper is different from the other researchers, there are four previous studies from the other researchers.

The first study conducted by Nur Hidayati, UMS (2014). The results of her research show that the data belong to insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. On the category insertion, there are 2 types of insertion such as insertion of word and insertion of phrases. The second research is the reasons of code mixing. The result shows that the data belong to need filling motive and prestige filling motive. The data are analyzed by using Muysken's theory for the types of code mixing and Hockett's theory for the reasons of code mixing.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive method is a method that illustrates the characteristics of a population factually and accurately (Djajasudarma, 1993: 16). According to Ali (Jauharin, 2014) descriptive qualitative is applied to solve the problem by collecting, classifying, analyzing, and describing a certain situation objectively. The researcher applies qualitative approach because the data are consisting of the words, not the numbers. This research is called a qualitative one because the data are in the forms of sentence. The researcher used descriptive method because she analyzed the data and then describe the findings to answer the research questions. The object of this research is code mixing found in Marriage of Convenience novel. In this study uses documentation since the data source are document as the processing of method of collecting data after that analyze the type of code mixing and motives of using code mixing. Then, the writer determines the most used form of type of code mixing and motives of using code mixing.

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS

From the analysis data, the researcher gets 670 data of code mixing, it can be explain bellow:

a. The Type of Code Mixing

1. Insertion

This kind of mixing occurs when lexical items or entire constituent from one language are in corporate into another. Insertion is said to be akin to spontaneous lexical borrowing and depending on languages. It may consist of single word and phrases. Insertion is mostly a form of unidirectional language influence.

a) Insertion of Word

Word is the smallest unit of language. Words can be classified into four, namely single word, compound words, complex words and compound complex words.

Example:

*"Tampangnya yang sok **innocent** saat ospek membuatku dan Bima sangat hobi menjahilinya".*

Innocent is a single word that has meaning not guilty or harmless, because it is free form without affixation. Syntactically, it is included adjective.

b) Insertion of Phrases

Phrase is any group of word which is grammatically equivalent of group to single word and which does not have subject and predicate.

Example:

*“Bahkan saat aku sudah mengangkasa di dalam **business class Airbus A-380 British Airways** menuju Hongkong, di telingaku masih terngiang kekehan Bima.”*

Business class Airbus A-380 British Airways is insertion of phrase that consists of six words. It concludes noun phrase that explain about travel class in commercial airline.

2. Alternation

According to Muysken (2000:3), alternation occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both at the grammatical and lexical level between structures and from languages. Alternation is said to be characteristic of less fluent bilingual tends to be bidirectional.

Example:

“Or I should say, kehidupan seksual kami.”

Or I should say is dependent clause that has meaning to give information. It consists of subject and predicate with conjunction “or”.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the participating two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people says an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.

Example:

*“Baca pas bagian **diagnosis**,” ujarku.*

Diagnosis is a single word that has a meaning the process of determining by examination the nature and circumstances of diseased condition. Indonesian people say “diagnosis” with the same phonological “diagnosis” in English.

b. Motives of Using Code Mixing

Code mixing has two motivations there are need filling motive and prestige feeling motive (Charles Hockett, 1958: 404). The codes are grouped based on each motivation.

1. Need Filling Motive

Need filling motive is a motive when the speakers cannot find the words that have similar meanings. It is to fill gap in the borrowing idiolect (Hockett, 1958: 405).

Example:

*“Perempuan itu, walaupun penampilannya sangat santai, hanya memakai celana **jeans** robek-robek dan kaus ketat berwarna hitam, tampak begitu memukau.”*

Jeans is a single word that has meaning trousers made of denim. In Indonesian “jeans” has same meaning with “jeans” in English. The speaker cannot find the same word to say about jeans, because in Indonesian uses same word “jeans”.

2. Prestige Filling Motive

The speaker chooses prestige filling motive appear their educational status. People emulate those whom they admire, in speech pattern as well as in other respect (Hockett, 1958: 404).

Example:

*“Dan, itulah alasan utama kenapa sekarang aku ada di apartemen **loft**-ku yang di desain minimalis kronis, alias nyaris nggak ada barang, di daerah eksotis*

Notting Hill, London, berusaha menata barang-barang pentingku ke dalam ransel Eiger butut yang sebenarnya sudah nggak layak guna.”

Loft is the utterance to explain room or space under the roof of a house. So, he said this utterance is concluded prestige filling motive. It has the other utterance to say it with the same meaning “*loteng*”.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the complete analysis and the previous chapter, the researcher may draw the following conclusions:

- a. There are three types of code mixing found in “Marriage of Convenience” novel. They are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. From 670 data, 426 data or 63.58% belong to insertion, 227 data or 33.88% belong to alternation, and 17 data or 2.54% belong to congruent lexicalization. On the category insertion, there are four types of insertion such as 241 data belong to insertion of word, 23 data belong to insertion of hybrid, 6 data belong to insertion of word reduplication, and 156 data belong to insertion of phrases. On the category alternation, there are two types of alternation such as 3 data belong to alternation of clause and 224 data belong to alternation of sentence. The majority of the type of code mixing that the researcher found in Marriage of Convenience novel is insertion (63.58%).
- b. There are 57 data or 8.51% belong to need filling motive and 613 data or 91.49% belong to prestige filling motive. The majority of motive of using code mixing that the researcher found is prestige filling motive (91.49%). The data are analyzed by using Muysken’s theory for the types of code mixing and Hockett’s theory for the motives of using code mixing.

DEDICATION

This research paper is wholly dedicated to the greatest ones Allah SWT, her beloved mom, dad, dear, sisters, and friends.

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